

A MIDNIGHT FORAY.

CONFEDERATE CAVALRY STORMING
A UNION FARMHOUSE CITADEL.Hold Raiders Headed Off by Bold Riders.
A Baron in Espionette and an Indian
Fighter Whose Motto Was "Never Say Die."Copyright, 1904, by American Press Association.
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NORTH CAROLINA is an out of the way field to the student of military history. How can it compare with Virginia and Kentucky, where for four centuries the clash of arms and the thunder of battle have rung in the ears of the world? But in the history of the Civil War, North Carolina has a place of its own. It was the scene of some of the most important battles of the war, and it was the home of some of the most famous leaders of the South.

The first of these battles was the Battle of Gettysburg, which took place on July 1-3, 1863. It was the turning point of the war, and it was here that the Confederate army was defeated for the first time. The second battle was the Battle of Appomattox, which took place on April 9, 1865. It was the final battle of the war, and it was here that the Confederate army surrendered to the Union army.

The third battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The fourth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The fifth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The sixth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The seventh battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The eighth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The ninth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The tenth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The eleventh battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twelfth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The thirteenth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The fourteenth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The fifteenth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The sixteenth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The seventeenth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The eighteenth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

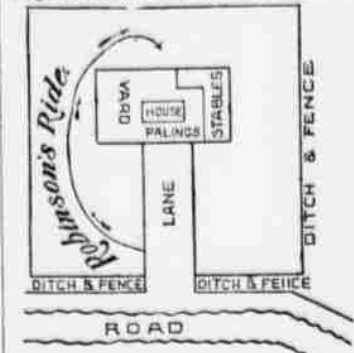
The nineteenth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twentieth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The twenty-first battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twenty-second battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The twenty-third battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twenty-fourth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The twenty-fifth battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twenty-sixth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

The twenty-seventh battle was the Battle of the Clouds, which took place on September 12, 1862. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army. The twenty-eighth battle was the Battle of the Crater, which took place on July 30, 1863. It was a tactical draw, but it was a significant victory for the Confederate army.

bare. Backing away, they found the other
strange parties halted on the road at the
mouth of the lane, waiting shots on tar-
gets hundreds of feet distant and veiled in
the misty moonlight.Colonel Robinson rode back and forth
along the line bawling the men to charge
and carry the work through before the op-
position attained strength, but the appeal
was thrown away. The soldiers had never
attacked a hidden enemy, even in so im-
portant a fortress as a wooden farmhouse, and
they had just seen enough to know that
the first place to look for a hidden enemy
was in the air, and that a few min-
utes sooner than their leader meant it
should be and argue from that mis-
erage the doomed failure of the whole af-
fair.

SCENE OF THE ATTACK.

fair. They wouldn't move out. They
skulked away on the road and across the
fields. Finally the leader of the first squad,
who had ridden up to the farm gate,
mustered a few squads from several com-
panies and spurred on through the lane
once more. The gate was not more than
fifty feet from the porch, where a grenadier
paced back and forth on his guard beat as
grimly important as though the assaulting
party were the commanding general and
staff on a tour of inspection. The Elite
Corps at the gate saw how weak the attack
was given and calmly picked off their men.The troops on the porch fired at the win-
dows, and some officer in plain view and
hearing called out, "Come right—we sur-
render." Such an order, right or wrong,
brings confusion. The defenders of the
house dropped their muskets and the tro-
opers their carbines. But instantly another
voice cried, "Shoot that coward!" and
the bullets from both sides rattled once
more upon the house and among the pal-
ings. Five Confederates were down; five
horses plunged and fought for room in the
crowd which choked the narrow lane. Once
more the men backed away on their own
hook, and the whole enterprise was at
an end.Most leaders would have quit and pocketed
the shame of the great fiasco, but the blood
of the "old army" was aroused. The colonel
leaped his horse over the lane fence and
slacked pace just long enough for a dozen
volunteers to join him, then started on a
wild ride around the house to attack the
rear. The rear he had planned to attack
the house, the trees, the yard fence, gave
shelter to a hundred riflemen. The path-
way of the troopers and their valiant
leader was a semicircle fringed with the
blaze of guns. On they sped through the
crossfire from the line at the front pal-
ings and along the direct range of the left
flank of the house to the gate in the rear.The Elite rushed from their stations in
front of the house, making a short cut
arrived at the rear fence before the rear
troopers had time to gather impetus for
the grand stroke. Captain Langner and
Lieutenant Martinez singled out the col-
onel and captain who rode with him, and
leaped the fence to cut them down. But
a chance bullet fired by some marksman
in the grounds struck Colonel Robinson in
the right arm as he was leaping the fence
to crash through the palings. He reeled,
and his horse suddenly veered short, throw-
ing the rider to the ground. Langner and
Martinez, however, were not so easily
thrown. They leaped the fence and were
between him and his companions. Once
more cut off from the leader who to them
was as good as lost, and lacking the inspi-
ration of his example, the men backed
away, abandoning in some cases horses,
accoutrements or whatever could impede
their flight.Baron Eggloffstein witnessed the exploit
of the brave regular from the beginning.
Being an old Indian fighter himself, he
could recognize a daring deed without the
help of a prompter. His official report of
the affair praised the luckless officer for
his boldness and declared that he merited
a better fate. True valor is never eluded
at meeting its equal, and the baron sent a
dispatch to the wounded colonel's wife,
which brought her through the lines to the
side of her husband 24 hours after he was
shot.The casualties of the brief and picture-
esque struggle were 17. Heroes fell shot
through the heart by bullets that sped
true, gallant troopers were "unhorsed
and disarmed in the fierce melee" and scars
gained there are "battle scars" despite the
fact that Gilbert's Farm cannot be twisted
to spell Gettysburg.GEORGE L. KILMER.
No Change at North Adams.
Years ago at an alumni dinner in Wil-
liamstown one of the most stirring speech-
es was made by the veteran Dr. S. M. Kim-
mer. The doctor grew very enthusiastic in
speaking of the old town, saying with great
force, "In Williamstown, gentlemen, I first
saw the light of day. In Williamstown I
was reared and have passed the years of my
manhood. In Williamstown I expect to die
and be buried, and from Williamstown I
hope to go straight to heaven." There was
a burst of applause, and in a twinkling
Martin T. Townsend of Troy was on his
feet. "Mr. President," he exclaimed, "I
am heartily glad to hear of one place you
get to from Williamstown without passing
through North Adams!"—Berkshire
(Mass.) Record.Her Escort.
A lady acquaintance of mine was left in
the middle of a theatrical performance the
other evening by her husband, who was
called away suddenly. He promised to re-
turn for her at the end of the performance,
or else to send an escort.
Well, he didn't return, and as the anxious
woman—by the way, she is very tall—stood
in the lobby looking about, the very small
specimen of a messenger who had been
sent to fetch her, she had ever seen approached her and said:
"Are you Mrs. —?"
"Yes."
"Well, I'm to escort you home."
"Oh, no," was her response. "I've enough
to do to take care of myself. I can't look
after other people's children."
And she called a cab—Folly Pity in New
York Recorder.Born Merchants.
In Catalonia idleness is considered by
every one, high and low, a disgrace, and no
mercantile undertaking or industrial pur-
suit socially disqualifies any individual.
This inherent mercantile propensity is ap-
parently an inheritance from their Phoenician
ancestors, who in ages past established
themselves in the Mediterranean border of
Spain, and whose characteristic trading in-
clinations have prevailed to this day, and
neither Celts nor Romans nor Gothic nor
Moors have ever annulled or even weak-
ened them. The Semitic origin of this
European race has prevailed to this day, and
for this reason neither English, French,
German nor even Jews of any nationality
complete successfully in trade with this
country.How to Throw a Horse and Kill Him.
There is a certain way that experienced
stockmen know of throwing a horse down
so as to break his neck and kill him at
once. An ordinary halter is put on the
horse, the lead strap from it passed be-
tween the horse's front legs, a turn being
taken around the far one near the fetlock.
The executioner then hits the horse a sharp
cut with a whip, and when he jumps up
sharply and strongly on the halter strap.
The horse strikes head first with the entire
weight on his neck. The fall is invariably
fatal.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

ADAPTABLE GOWNS.

The Same Dress May Do Duty For Several
Occasions.The almost endless variety of pretty
dresses in the fashion nowadays is a
wonderful help to a scantily filled purse.
With their aid the same gown may be
made to do duty many times in different
characters. Take for instance, a soft tex-
tured, silky striped black crepon, lined
throughout with thin black alpaca. Have
it made with the round cut of skirt and
the first placket fitted to the bust, the upper
part of the sleeves into large puff, gathered
at the elbows into long, tight cuffs, ar-

SEPARATE YOLK.

ranged to take off or on at will. This
makes a stylish, fashionable gown to wear
at any festive or formal gathering by add-
ing to the plain bodice a colored plastron
of bengaline, surah or indeed any pretty
silk fabric. Trim the edge of the plastron
with a fine make of lace and cover the
neckband with a lace ruffle. This will
give a dressy effect to the entire gown if
worn out of doors. The hat or bonnet
must of course harmonize in color with
the plastron. The same gown may be
turned into a charming evening dress for
wearing at a dinner party, the theater or
an evening "at home" by replacing the
plastron with a deep lace yoke, with epau-
lets of the same lace gathered full on the
shoulders. The yoke is made in one with
a high collar band and fastens behind with
small hooks and eyes. The band may be
draped with silk and a sash of the same
silk worn round the waist, tied behind
with a large bow and long ends, the ends
trimmed with lace to match the yoke and
epaulets. To give a more full dress effect
for the evening the long cuffs may be re-
moved, leaving the arms bare to the el-
bows.The yoke illustrated is of butter colored
gauze, bordered with narrow succession
of bengaline, surah or indeed any pretty
silk fabric. Trim the edge of the plastron
with a fine make of lace and cover the
neckband with a lace ruffle. This will
give a dressy effect to the entire gown if
worn out of doors. The hat or bonnet
must of course harmonize in color with
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for the evening the long cuffs may be re-
moved, leaving the arms bare to the el-
bows.JUDIC CHOLET.
The Bicycle Is Largely Responsible For
the Advanced Ideas.It seems extremely probable that, among
the other innovations for which the intro-
duction of the bicycle is more or less di-
rectly responsible, there will have to be
classified the adoption by women of the
divided skirt. Heretofore there have been
numerous tentative efforts by ladies with
advanced ideas toward a change from the
ordinary garment, the first achievements
bringing up abruptly in the bloomers, the
Turkish trousers and others. But the
bicycle was too ugly for serious consid-
eration, and the Turkish trousers were im-
practicable. The consequence has been
that until the present the problem has
been unsolved. Now, however, the bicycle
has come, and with it a divided skirt
which is already worn by a sufficient num-

BICYCLE COSTUMES.

ber of women to make its appearance on
the streets no longer a matter for public
marveling. The rapidity with which new
ideas are assimilated in these revolutionary
times is shown by the fact that today a
woman in trousers riding a wheel excites
little or no comment, while three years
ago a woman in ordinary street costume
on a bicycle was liable to be hissed and
hooted at in the city streets. That men
and women alike have the right to dress
as they choose, so long as they keep within
the bounds of decency, is a truth that is
at last becoming recognized. It is a curi-
ous thing that prejudices in regard to ar-
ticles of food and fashions of clothing are
harder to overcome than those concerning
the vital interests of humanity. As inno-
vation is the ruling spirit of the age, how-
ever, it is to be hoped that we shall soon
become so inured to novelty as to drop all
prejudice to accept our neighbors in respect
of his table, his wardrobe and his harm-
less amusements.The sketch shows two bicycle costumes
made of lightweight cloth. The first con-
sists of a round waist and full skirt, the
latter ending midway between the knee
and ankle. Black hose and low shoes are
worn. The second suit is less con-
ventional, zephyr trousers taking the place of
a skirt and a belted tunic falling half
way to the knee, forming the upper gar-
ment. Buttoned leggings and low shoes
complete the costume.JUDIC CHOLET.
He Wanted to Find Out.
A little boy whose experience with ele-
vators had been a very limited one was
brought to the city by his mamma, and in
the course of two or three hours' shopping
the little fellow was taken up and down
in different stores a good many times.
Finally the two went to an office build-
ing, took chairs in a rather small room
and waited.
"Where are we now, mamma?" asked the
boy.
"In Uncle Rob's office,"
He glanced around the rather contracted
quarters and then asked:
"When does it go up?"—Pittsburg
Chronicle.Money.
Professor White—When did money first
come into use?
Brown—The exact date isn't known,
sir, but it was subsequent to the failure of
the tower of Babel.
Professor White—Indeed! How did you
learn that?
Brown—By inductive analysis, sir. Mon-
ey talks, and everybody has always under-
stood its language.—Kate Field's Wash-
ington.A Waste of Money.
"Oh, misery!" cried the editor.
"What's the matter now?"
"I just threw a post out of the window,
and my wife, who was waiting for him be-
low, has presented one of our insurance
companies at the cashier's desk. He had it
on him! Another £100 gone, when I shall
wonder how he bought not only his poem,
but his everlasting gratitude."—London
Tit-Bits.Women Studying Law.
The women's class in the law school of
the University of New York has opened
again and with nearly 100 students. This
is doing better than in any previous year
since the class was organized.T. B. MURRAY,
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some. So did the "Lone Star"
of Texas, but it got there all the same, and is now
a member of the brightest constellation old Mother
Earth has ever known. The "Lone Star" of Hawaii
will get there, and don't you forget it. There are
two or three kinds of "Stars" but those we are
looking out for are the "Annexation Star" and the
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months. Take them both. You will have to, sooner
or later.

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